

INDIANA JURY RULES

RULE 14 INTRODUCTION TO CASE

(a) After welcoming the jury panel, the judge shall introduce the panel to the case. Unless sufficiently covered by the jury orientation, ~~the~~ the judge's introduction to the case shall include at least the following:

- (1) Introduction of the participants;
- (2) The nature of the case;
- (3) The applicable standard of proof;
- (4) The applicable burden(s) of proof;
- (5) The presumption of innocence in a criminal case;
- (6) The appropriate means by which jurors may address their private concerns to the judge;
- (7) The appropriate standard of juror conduct;
- (8) The anticipated course of proceedings during trial; and
- (9) The rules regarding challenges.

(b) To facilitate the jury panel's understanding of the case, with the court's consent the parties may present brief statements of the facts and issues (mini opening statements) to be determined by the jury.

RULE 27 FINAL ARGUMENTS

When the evidence is concluded, the parties may, by agreement in open court, submit the case without argument to the ~~court or jury~~ trying the case.

If the parties argue the case to the jury, the party with the burden of going forward shall open and close the argument. The party which opens the argument must disclose in the opening all the points relied on in the case. If, in the closing, the party which closes refers to any new point or fact not disclosed in the opening, the adverse party has the right to reply to the new point or fact. The adverse party's reply then closes the argument in the case.

If the party with the burden of going forward declines to open the argument, the adverse party may then argue its case. In criminal cases, if the defense declines to argue its case after the prosecution has made opening argument, then that shall be the only argument allowed in the case.

In criminal cases, the party with the burden of going forward is the prosecution. In civil cases, the party with the burden of going forward is the plaintiff.